

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

AMMAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1976 — RABPE AL THANI 8, 1396 A.H.

Price: 50 Fils

Clerides set to resign

NICOSIA, April 7 (AFP). — A written resignation of Greek-Cypriot negotiator Glafcos Clerides will be presented to the cabinet tomorrow and accepted, well informed sources said here today.

Criticism of Mr. Clerides reached a climax today.

He admitted last night that he had agreed with Turkish-Cypriot negotiator Rauf Denktaş in Vienna last February to submit Greek-Cypriot proposals for solving the island's conflict 10 days before the other side submitted its proposals. Mr. Clerides had denied this several times previously.

Israeli settlements emerge as focal point of West Bank protests

By JENAR TUTUNJI

Dr. Ahmed Hamzeh Al Natsheh, one of the two Arab doctors recently deported from the West Bank by the Israeli military authorities, summed up his views of the causes for the ongoing popular expression of protest against Israeli occupation and testified to specific instances of Israeli maltreatment of Arab detainees, in an interview with the Jordan Times in Amman Wednesday.

Prior to his deportation, Dr. Natsheh was the Director of the Al Hussein Hospital in Beit Jala and a surgeon at the Amira Alia Hospital in Hebron.

Special to the Jordan Times

The removal of all Israeli settlements from the occupied Arab territories is now crystallising into a major demand for Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Dr. Natsheh said, giving his evaluation of the significance of the demonstrations that have taken place in the West Bank since the Israeli military occupation of the area in 1967.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said that the demonstrations were a spontaneous expression of the anger and frustration of the Arab population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Hussein starts Canadian visit

LOS ANGELES, April 7 (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein left here today for Ottawa, Canada, after delivering a speech to the Los Angeles World Affairs Council in which he called on the United States to make a major new drive to get a peace settlement in the Middle East.

He called on the United States to make a major new effort which would include persuading Israel to withdraw from all territory occupied since the 1967 war.

The King said the Israelis had made the mistakes of playing for time and giving in to the lure of expropriating Palestinian land.

"Time does not appear to be on the side of Israel," he said. "The risks are now enormous. The world urgently needs a long term Israeli policy for peace."

He said Israel should recognise the PLO and negotiate with it for peace.

King Hussein said: "The United States has had its own special dilemma — balancing strategic international interests against domestic political pressures."

"She is too concerned not to be vitally involved, but often too inhibited to take decisive action."

"But decisive action is overdue. Hopefully, the United States can reconcile these competing concerns, in her interest, as well as the parties'."

In a press conference before his speech, King Hussein said that a deal for the United States to provide 14 batteries of Hawk missiles for Jordan's defence had fallen through.

He said the arms deal had collapsed because the Saudi Arabians, who were to provide the money for the missiles had not come through with the money the U.S. was now asking for.

"As a result we believe we owe the United States some \$12 million for what has been manufactured already, and as soon as we know what the final Saudi position is on what they are able to give us, we will settle that (debt) and look elsewhere," he said.

In Canada, the King is expected to meet Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and visit with personal friends.

Prime Minister Zeid Rifai will also hold talks with Canadian External Affairs Minister Allan Rock Thursday.



ON GUARD. — Leftist troops are seen in front of the Italian Banco di Roma in Beirut Tuesday after it was looted Monday night. Financial and material losses are not known yet. (AP wirephoto).

U.S. said to seek PLO acceptance of resolution 242

HAIFA, Apr. 7 (AFP). — An American university professor said here today he understands the U.S. is putting strong pressure on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to accept the U.N. Security Council's famous 1967 resolution number 242 on the Middle East.

The resolution called not only for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, but respect for the right of all Middle East states to "secure and recognised" borders.

It has brought strong PLO criticism because it refers to the Palestinian question only as one of "refugees."

The American professor, Amos Perlmutter, told the Jerusalem Post that he understood from Dean Brown, the American envoy now on a fact-finding mission in Lebanon, that the U.S. was pressing the PLO to accept the resolution as the basis for negotiations with Israel.

Prof. Perlmutter is attending an international symposium here on the Palestinian question, which was told by another American professor, Mrs. Linda Miller, that

there had been frequent dialogue for some time between the U.S. and the PLO, aimed at negotiations with Israel.

In Tel Aviv, three people were injured today when an explosive charge went off on a bus during the morning rush hour, police said.

Earlier, a Czech-made Katyusha rocket landed in the Abu Tor quarter of occupied Jerusalem but was said to have caused no casualties or damage.

Police with tracker dogs this morning searched the area around the headquarters of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO) outside occupied Jerusalem, from where the Katyusha rocket was fired towards the city in the early hours of today.

In another development, police made several arrests at a Palestinian refugee camp near Jenin on the Israeli occupied West Bank late today.

[Continued on page 6]

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

ANNOUNCES MEETING. — Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Kamal As'ad Tuesday announces the Saturday session of Parliament to amend the Lebanese constitution, which would enable the Lebanese parliamentarians to elect a new president. (AP wirephoto).

Printed and Published by the Jordan Press Foundation
 Editor: MOHAMAD AMAD
 HEAD OFFICE: JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
 University Road
 Tel. 67171-4 Cable: Jortimes

SUBSCRIPTION:
 In Jordan — J.D. 20
 Other Countries:
 J.D. 20 plus postage

Reason to be festive

The opening of the World of Islam Festival in London this week is an event of particular importance to the Arab World at this juncture in relations between the Arab and Islamic people and the Western and industrialised nations.

Of course, as the Festival will show, the Islamic World spreads far beyond the Arab nations, but because of its origins and the sites of its major holy places, Islam is often perceived by the Western world to be synonymous with the Arab World. The London Festival is of particular interest because it represents a major, serious effort to convey the true meaning and the full substance of Islam to a Western world that has historically viewed the Islamic and Arab people in terms of caricatures, symbols and silhouettes.

The relationships between the oriental and occidental worlds have traditionally been ones of warfare, conquest, dominance, colonisation, and economic exploitation. In Western eyes, the people of the Arab and Islamic nations were colourful people with lives that were the stuff of travelogues. Too often, one met the Arabs either on a battlefield or on a postcard.

In the past few years, however, there has been a profound inversion in the relationships between the Arab states and the industrialised Western world. This has been an inversion in the relative economic power of both sides, one that is directly and primarily traced back to the 1973 OPEC increase in oil prices and OPEC oil embargo. These two events spearheaded a movement by which the nations of the Third World have been seeking to take control of their own national wealth and to take much of the economic and financial decision-making that affects them out of the hands of Western corporate interests. Very broadly, it is the nations of the Islamic Conference that now control much of the world's vital commodity trade, a situation dramatised but not confined to the control of oil enjoyed by OPEC.

The initial reaction by the West to the power of OPEC was a traditional reaction — use force to smash the enemy. OPEC was quickly perceived to be a hostile group of nations seeking only to blackmail a vulnerable Western world. That initial outburst has subsided, and the past two years have seen difficult but promising efforts by both sides to work out economic relationships that take into account the tremendous interdependence of today's world, instead of trying to break one side down and revert to a position of Western dominance.

This is a healthy development. The momentum now is to work out viable, mutually acceptable economic relationships that use interdependence as a cement of stability, instead of the impetus for conflict and isolationism. There is no doubt that the sudden willingness of the Western world to sit down and talk with the Third World about economic ties is due to a realisation of the new wealth of the developing states, again dramatised by OPEC nations. The Western industrialised states are not acting out of deep reserves of good will or instinctive nobility. They are, quite naturally and quite acceptably, acting out of the time-honoured desire to make money. If they can make money while simultaneously providing the technology and managerial skills required for basic development purposes throughout the Third World, everybody's happy.

The new relationships between these two camps are now working themselves out. It will be several years yet before the institutions and structure of long-term, programmed co-operation see the light of day. But while all this is taking place, there is another process under way that has not been fully appreciated — the tremendous human contact that is taking place between the Islamic and Arab peoples and the nations of the industrialised Western world. Instead of sending armies, or colonial settlers, or carpetbaggers, the industrial states are now sending businessmen armed with an arsenal of attaché cases, joint venture proposals and investment ideas. With this vast increase in two-way human contact that is taking place for perhaps the first time in history on a more or less equal basis, the people of the orient and the people of the occident are finding it opportune to cast away the postcard psychology and replace it with more of a textbook inquiry into the substance and structures of each other's civilisation. It is within this context that the World of Islam Festival must be viewed as a historic event that is long overdue, as are most of the intelligent and reasonable things that take place in the world today.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour Wednesday said the tide of battle was turning against it, now in its fourth month, has been developing and has reached its culmination by touching off a general strike proclaimed Tuesday by Arab prisoners in Israeli jails. The paper described the strike as a new kind of continuous struggle now embracing all bodies, classes, towns, villages — everybody throughout the occupied land.

The paper went on to say that when the Israelis charged Archbishop Capucci, and before him Sheikh Abu Tair, they gave evidence against themselves that they were facing a determined resistance from all Arabs, Christians and Moslems alike, and that all kinds of oppressive methods have failed to 'melt' or frighten off the exploding revolt.

It continued: "The revivification of the revolt from the street to the prison was a warning to the Israeli authorities that if they do not revoke their expansionist and aggressive designs, they would be transforming the occupied area into an erupting volcano that cannot be quenched by any kind of repression and torture."

Columnist Abdul Rahim Omar, in his daily "I Say a Word" in Al Rai dilated Wednesday on the 'secret' which Time magazine uncovered about the Israeli atom bomb.

This secret, as related by the American weekly, was that during the Arab-Israeli October 1973 war, Israel made ready its atomic

bombs when it felt that the tide of battle was turning against it. On the other hand, the Soviet Union had despatched some nuclear bombs from Odessa to be fixed as warheads on the Egyptian Soviet-made rockets installed at Alexandria. This was immediately followed by an alert of all American atomic and military bases. Here the writer asks: "What more than nuclear bombs and warhead rockets was President Sadat expecting from Moscow at that time?"

Omar says the American magazine has uncovered a secret which has been puzzling observers which is the reason why the United States declared a state of emergency in all its nuclear bases. Several wrong explanations by observers were given at the time. However, the writer says, time is the foe of secrets. Someday, we shall know the real secret, if any, that made Egypt reverse its policy, so that its erstwhile adversaries became its cordial friends.

Al Ahram of Cairo dwells on boosting the current visit of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to West European countries. The paper stresses the numerous relations between Egypt and Italy (where Sadat is now staying) across the ancient history of the Mediterranean up till today. Al Ahram claims that the Egyptian leader's visit to Italy has resulted in a substantial change in an Italian pro-Israeli stand to one now more inclined towards the Arabs

Crown Prince heads Y.U. meeting

AMMAN. — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday presided over the meetings of the special royal committee for the University of Yarmouk, to review the various steps accomplished to date to enable the University to start courses this fall.

The meeting was held at the University's temporary headquarters at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS).

Arab ministers get ready for Arab-Afro summit

AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim will represent Jordan in the conference of the Arab and African Foreign Ministers to be held in Dakar on April 19.

Mr. Ibrahim said that the conference will discuss mainly the subject of convening an Afro-Arab summit conference and determine its date. The conference, he added, will discuss Afro-Arab relations and the means to consolidate them, as well as current problems such as the Middle East crisis.

The Arab Foreign Ministers, he said, will meet prior to the conference to coordinate their position and viewpoints in order to present a unified Arab front at the conference.

Jordanian-Syrian land transport plans detailed

AMMAN. — The board of administration of the joint Jordanian-Syrian land transport company adopted in its meetings which ended here Wednesday the company's working plan for the coming future.

This plan consists of preparing the necessary administrative and technical structure of the company besides looking for a suitable site to erect the company's offices and warehouses in Amman with branches in Aqaba, Latakia and Tartous, said the Chairman of the

JV Federation receives much help

AMMAN. — The government will support the Farmers Federation recently established in the Jordan Valley to enable it help farmers attain a higher standard of living said the Jordan Valley Commission Director General Omar Abdullah.

The Ministry of Agriculture has put at the Federation's disposal all of its agricultural equipment in the Jordan Valley the added, and the British government has advanced to the Federation a loan of £500,000 for the purchase of agricultural equipment.

For this same purpose he concluded the Federation will soon contact Arab and Foreign Financing Institutions.

and more awareness of the Arab Palestinian issue.

Al Nahar of Beirut editorially 'weeps' over the miserable conditions in civil war-torn Lebanon. The paper is skeptically apprehensive that the fragile ten-day truce may pass (it is due to expire Monday) without Parliament being able to convene to elect a successor to President Franjeh. It fears that what is now being cooked is not broth but a "lump of stone".

It says people are torn between peace and war, that would be renewed on an unprecedented scale.

The paper continues: "At any rate, nothing remains of Lebanon to be sorry or afraid about... Everything has collapsed and was destroyed — statehood, government, constitutional establishments, army, sovereignty, legality, law, economy and, lastly, the people of Lebanon, their reputation, their image wallowing in mud..."

Syria today observed the 29th anniversary of the establishment of the Baath Party. The occasion was high lighted by the Damascus newspapers, notably Al Baath and Al Thawra. Their banner headlines gave prominence to achievements of the party already made in its socialist march... and pledged to continue the struggle until the entire goals of the Arab masses were reached. The papers described April 7, 1947 as "a turning point in the life of the Arab nation..."



OPENING CONFERENCE. — Empress Farah Deha of Iran delivers her speech as she opens an Islamic Exhibition at the Science Museum in London Tuesday evening. (AP wirephoto).

Syria, Jordan prepare for joint industrial development

AMMAN. — Jordan and Syria are heading towards the implementation of a joint development plan, said the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Dr. Hashem Dabbas in an interview published by the monthly magazine "Jordanian Development".

This step will help to achieve complete integration between Syria and Jordan and will avoid duplication in industrial projects and wasted efforts.

The two countries are currently implementing practical steps to achieve economic union by establishing joint ventures between them, or establishing joint free zones, as well as removing all obstacles which could limit commercial exchange between the two countries.

The Joint Jordanian-Syrian industrial company is expected to start production soon of cement, aluminium engineering tools and textiles as soon as the necessary studies on these industries are completed.

Branches in both Syria and Jordan will be opened to enable the company to handle heavy cargo from Aqaba to the various Jordanian cities besides those coming to Aqaba in transit for other Arab countries, he added, and all cargoes coming from Tartous and Latakia to Syria and other Arab countries.

The second stage in the company's expansion plan, Mr. Hindawi said, will be to enable the company to transport merchandise from Eastern European countries to Syria and Jordan and to all other Middle Eastern countries.

Textile seminar sends invitation

AMMAN. — The Amman Chamber of Industry has been invited to a four-day textile industry seminar to be held in Baghdad starting on April 25 on the occasion of the second Arab textile industry exhibition to be held there.

The Amman Chamber of Industry has informed Jordanian textile industrialists of this event to enable them to participate.

The seminar aims to acquaint Arab industrialists with the latest developments in this field, besides bolstering commercial relations between Arab countries. Experts from UNIDO will provide technical help and information during the seminar.

Red Crescent, Cross protest Israeli violation

DAMASCUS. — The 8th Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies conference continued its meetings here Wednesday to complete discussion of the subjects on the conference's agenda.

Dr. Ahmad Abu Qura President of the Jordanian Red Crescent Society and head of the Jordanian delegation to the conference, said that the conferees discussed the current situation in the Arab countries, particularly the situation of the Arabs under Israeli occupation.

He added that the conference

Industrial free zone company meets

DAMASCUS. (JNA) — The Administrative Council of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Free Zone Company met here Wednesday and discussed measures related to the setting up of the free zone on the common borders of the two countries. Among decisions taken by the council during its meeting was the recommendation for the appointment of a Syrian, Mohammed Sharif Al Duroobi, as director general of the company.

The council also decided that the Jordanian and Syrian sides should each dig one artesian well inside its own border, as a first step to explore water resources in the area.

Several ad hoc committees were formed to carry out their respective duties to implement this joint venture.

Sports progress called 'tremendous' in new nations

AMMAN. — Shariff Fawwaz Sharaif Director General of the Jordanian Youth Organisation and Jordan's delegate to the first Youth Ministers Conference which started its meetings Tuesday in Paris

called for the implementation of a new International sports system and the establishment of a World commission entrusted with planning global sports activities, and developing them, particularly in developing countries, which, he said, have achieved tremendous progress in the sports field since their independence.

He said that the subject of youth and sports should be universally considered as part of the social planning of a country and thus be given the place in the national planning which it deserves. He also called for the sharing of experience in sports between countries to enable them to profit from each other.

AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim received Wednesday morning the Pakistani ambassador to Jordan.

AMMAN. — Jordan's ambassador to Pakistan Sheikh Ibrahim Kattan Wednesday presented his credentials as Jordan's non-resident ambassador to Malaysia.

AMMAN. — The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhoum Wednesday received the North Korean Ambassador to Jordan, who extended to him an invitation to visit North Korea with a Jordanian parliamentary delegation. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

U.S. economist starts visit



Dr. Attiat Ott

AMMAN. — Dr. Attiat P. Ott, Professor of Economics at the University of Worcester, Massachusetts, has arrived in Jordan for a three-day visit.

He will hold talks with economists and visit the cities of Jordan.

Dr. Ott, a Ph.D. graduate of the University of Michigan, has been with Clark University since 1969 and concurrently is a research associate with the American Center.

Previously, he taught at the University of Maryland, Methodist University, University, and from 1964-1969 at the American Center.

Dr. Ott has published a research associate with the American Center. He has published "New International Economics" and the "Third World Inflation and the Terms of Trade in Developing Nations."

INTERNATIONAL BECHTEL INCORPORATED

AMMAN

Requires the following category of:

SENIOR SECRETARY

with minimum 8 years experience in Secretarial work including excellent English typing and shorthand.

Interested persons are requested to call Amm. Telephone No. 64784 or 61816, or call in person at offices in Shmeisani which are opposite the Jordan Engineers Club.

THE FLYING CARPET

Presents



Louis Principe and his Spanish Ballet

In one hour of dancing and singing at 11 p.m. sharp on the following days:

TUESDAY 6th, WEDNESDAY 7th, THURSDAY 8th AND SATURDAY 10th OF APRIL 1976

Admission by reservation: Tel. 62181

Dinner starts at 9 p.m.

EASTER GIFT

Assortment of stuffed animals, toys, candles, books, and costume jewelry.

Featuring:

MATCHBOX - WADDINGTON - LEGO - PARKER

SAMER

2nd Circle, Jabal Amman

JUST ARRIVED!

ASAHI PENTAX 35mm CAMERAS NEW 'K' SERIES

Complete assortment of accessories includ. wide angle, telephoto and zoom lenses. Duty-free sales at



PHOTO JACK Amir Muhammed 5 Azizieh Library.

Military spending dwarfs everything else

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — The United States and USSR, together account for 60 per cent of the world's military expenditures, and for 75 per cent of the world's arms trade; they have more military force than all other nations combined.

Military expenditures around the world average \$ 12,330 per soldier; public expenditures for education, \$ 219 per school-age child.

Armament is a countercyclical industry—nations will buy guns when they can't afford butter.

The current recession has not curbed the world arms race, it continues at a rate previously unknown in peacetime.

The 31-page survey contains a remarkable 10-page statistical comparison by continents and nations from Albania to Zambia, contrasting in parallel what 132 nations spend on the military, on education, on health and nutrition; their per capita income, literacy, infant mortality, and the like.

Take Iran as a sample. Population 31 million, GNP \$ 24.4 billion, and literacy 37 percent of adult population (world rate, 72 percent; U.S. rate, 99 per cent). Infant mortality is 139 per 1,000 births (U.S., 18 per 1,000).

Yet Iran spends \$ 2.3 billion annually for guns, and only \$ 904 million for education. It is nation hurrying to catch up, but hardened with military expenditures.

Of course the Soviet Union and the United States are the big arms spenders. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey in a foreword to the study (made by Mr. Ruth Sivard, an expert on economic issues) notes that the two superpowers, by reason of military burdens, "rank lower than many other nations in indicators of social well being."

can racial policy but of a gathering black-propelled momentum forcing the pace of change.

The latest significant development is the announcement by the country's (white) Roman Catholic leader, Archbishop Hurley of Durban, that white Catholic schools "would henceforward be open to blacks."

Despite Mr Vorster's commitment to limited and controlled change, this move is likely to bring the Catholic Church in South Africa into direct conflict with the government.

Archbishop Hurley was among the white church leaders who only a week ago were lauding another development of great moment: rejection of the government's segregated African homeland policy by the politically important Zulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Instead, the chief advocated black majority rule for a single unpartitioned South Africa.

Joining Archbishop Hurley in welcoming the chief's declaration were the Episcopal Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rev. T. Bavin, and Dr. Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute.

Another defender of Chief Buthelezi was Mrs. Helen Suzman, longtime Progressive Party member of the South African Parliament. She said Chief Buthelezi was "a man of great courage and conviction."

There were two unscheduled landings of Cuban planes at Timehri in January. In one, a plane returning from Africa made an emergency landing at Timehri. The other reportedly brought material from Havana to the Cuban Embassy in Georgetown. Neither flight carried any Cuban soldiers.

Another incident in late January may have supported the suspicion of a Cuban troop presence in Guyana.

A small band of Cuban engineers spent several days at Timehri installing an emergency fuel storage tank for Cuban's use. Such tanks occasionally are put in by airlines at airports with limited fuel facilities such as Timehri.

In commenting on the tank, Cubans claimed that it has experienced difficulties from time to time in getting United States oil companies, which run fuel concessions at many airports, to service Cubana aircraft and wanted a reserve supply of fuel. The U.S. firm, Texaco, handles the concession at Timehri.

One Guyanese source termed the reports of this incident as "little more than a temper in an oil drum."

And for his part, a high Guyanese government official said: "There simply is not one shred of evidence, even with these isolated incidents, to support the Cuban troop presence charge."

he Guyanese anger extends to the United States—with commentators wondering about Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's role in the affair. He was quoted in Guyana as saying that Washington has no evidence Cuban troops are in Guyana. U.S. is checking it out.

He knows there is no truth in charges," a Guyanese spokesman said.

he charges of a Cuban military presence in Guyana began circulating in late December after Barbados government stop-



Morris Udall

Mo Udall: Country-boy candidate wants to play some chips at the Democratic convention

(Editor's note: This is another of a series of profiles of the leading American presidential candidates we will publish during the U.S. primary campaigns.)

Congressman Morris "Mo" Udall is a gangling, rough-hewn Arizona with a down-to-earth sense of humor and a plan to reunite the Democratic Party and win the

White House in 1976. If his name were preceded by the word "Senator" instead of "Representative," some observers say, he might just be the candidate most likely to do it.

The nation hasn't elected a President from the House of Representatives for almost 100 years (James Garfield in 1880). But Mr. Udall thinks that this year membership in the House may be an asset, not a liability.

The House Judiciary Committee, Mr. Udall believes, impressed millions of TV viewers in 1974 by the statesmanlike way it conducted the hearings on President Nixon's impeachment. And House members are closer to the voters than Senators, Mr. Udall says. Forty-five of his House colleagues have endorsed him for President, and they represent 20 million voters.

So Mr. Udall is running hard. He knows it will be an uphill battle and that he's a long shot; but then, he says, there have been no front-runners for the nomination. Every candidate has a scenario that he feels will lead him to victory, Mr. Udall says; all but one of them are wrong. He thinks his has a good chance of being right.

The Udall strategy has been to move quickly to try and pre-empt the leadership of the left and center of the Democratic Party, the groups once led by Senators George McGovern and Edmund S. Muskie. From that base he would make a move for the allegiance of the party's right wing.

Mr. Udall reasons no one candidate will go to the convention, as Senator McGovern did last time, with the nomination locked up.

"The idea," Mr. Udall says, "is to get to the convention when the brokering (negotiating) starts, with some chips to play with."

Says The New York Times: Mr. Udall "is a new face at a time when some Democrats think that a new face might be saleable, and he has a reputation for candor and integrity, which are counted as important political assets" in the Watergate era.

No one has yet labeled Udall "Lincolnesque," as many in the press labeled Senator Muskie before the 1972 campaign. But eventually someone probably will. Mr. Udall is tall and lean—he stands six feet five inches (1.96 metres), has a rugged face that, like Lincoln's, could be considered either ugly or handsome, depending on one's point of view, and delivers humorous stories in a shy frontier drawl.

Writes columnist Milton Viorst in The Washington Star: "He is tall and gangling, unlikely to be lost in the pack in a crowded room. He is a powerful speaker, radiating a rough-hewn Western magnetism. He may be the answer to a party which, for a decade, has searched futilely for a leader."

Morris Udall was born 54 years ago in Arizona's southwestern desert. His grandfather, a Mormon pioneer, settled the town of St. John. (The story is that he was arrested for polygamy, then the Mormon practice, and released by a sheriff who was Senator Barry Goldwater's grandfather). Mr. Udall himself broke with the Mormon Church many years ago because he didn't agree with its racial doctrines, which make a distinction between whites and blacks and Indians.

He was an all-around athlete in high school. He even played a year of professional basketball after leaving the University of Arizona. In World War II, he served in the Army Air Corps, leaving the service a captain.

After the war Mr. Udall practiced law with his older brother Stuart, and together they took an active part in state politics. In 1960 they delivered the state's Democratic convention delegates to John F. Kennedy instead of their fellow southwesterner, Lyndon Johnson.

After Kennedy's election, Stuart Udall became Secretary of the Interior, and Mo Udall ran for Stuart's vacated House seat. Though Arizona is traditionally a Republican state, he won election.

He was a month short of 39, writes journalist Larry King, "and looked something like a rodeo hand (cowboy) in a short burr haircut, bowtie, and a wide leather belt and silver buckle; there was about him a disconcerting combination of painful country-boy shyness and a bawdy cowlot humour."

Mr. Udall had ambition.

While still a backbencher (officially ranking 219th in seniority) he challenged 77-year-old Speaker John McCormack for the top position in the House. He lost, then followed that with a challenge to Hale Boggs for the party's number-three post in the House. He lost again and ruefully turned his big "MO" button upside down to read "OW." But as a result of his efforts, many of the House's rules were liberalized.

Mr. Udall has defied Arizona's Republican tradition and won reelection every two years. In 1964, when Arizona's Presidential candidate Barry Goldwater carried his home state, Mr. Udall was able to carry his own district for Johnson. Mr. Udall himself was the only Democratic candidate to survive in Arizona.

Then in 1967 Mr. Udall broke with President Johnson over Vietnam, although his brother still served in the President's Cabinet. Given the "hawkish" mood of Arizona, Mr. Udall's decision was almost political suicide. He supported Robert Kennedy in '68 and George McGovern in '72.

In 1974 Mr. Udall's liberal House colleagues urged him to run for the Presidency. As one of the movement's leaders, Congressman David Obey, said: "When you buy a President, you buy his psyche. That's why I like Udall. He's fresh, he's sensible, he's smart, and he lacks all traces of pomposity. He has just the personal characteristics that could catch on. They'd have caught on by now if he had 'Senator' in front of his name."

Mr. Udall was the first Democrat formally to announce his candidacy. He regards himself as "centre left," but adds: "My style, in manner, the Southwest, all make me palatable to traditionalists too."

Mr. Udall feels that George McGovern hurt himself by making a fight on issues too early in his 1972 campaign. John Kennedy, he feels, was elected because of the kind of man he was, not because voters knew how he would handle a missile crisis.

Today, Mr. Udall believes, the country is again looking for intangibles like character, integrity, ability to make the right crucial decisions, and "a general direction and tone."

Mr. Udall generally supports the Ford Administration's foreign policy, although he says the United States has ignored Latin America and it was, he adds, "outrageous" to interfere in Chile.

He protested former Defence Secretary Schlesinger's statement that the United States might under some conditions make the first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. Mr. Udall would also cut back the "fat, potbellied" military budget by 10 per cent and still have what he calls "a lean, tough, adequate" defense.

On food aid, Mr. Udall would increase shipments to developing nations which devise population controls and increase their own agricultural efficiency.

But the main issues, he says, will be on energy and economy. He charges that the President has been letting the country drift, economically.

He calls the energy crisis "the first in a series of stark realisations that will shock this country... one of history's most traumatic transitions, from the last whimpers of an age of abundance to the first painful groans of a new age of scarcity..."

Mr. Udall would break up the huge energy firms—oil, coal, uranium, natural gas—to "compel competition and halt manipulation of energy prices." He would reinstitute oil import quotas to reduce consumption and says all cuts in energy use should come out of imports rather than domestic production.

Some journalists have taken a close look at Mr. Udall and like what they see. Tom Wicker, the liberal columnist for The New York Times, says Mr. Udall has more government experience and a more liberal record than any of the other announced candidates.

Liberal Senator Edward Kennedy calls Mr. Udall "one of the finest congressmen the House has ever had." Conservative Senator Goldwater adds simply: "Keep your eye on Udall."

Mr. Udall puts it this way: "I think people sense I'm a member of a new generation." And that, he says, is what the voters are looking for.



Gatsha Buthelezi

S. Africa's turn is coming for black rule

CAPETOWN, (CSM). — With the whole of southern Africa in greater ferment than ever, the question is no longer whether, but when, the entire political system of apartheid in South Africa will be changed.

It is not simply a question now of the removal by Prime Minister John Vorster of petty irritants (for blacks) around the edge of the great monolith of South Africa.

He called for a series of black national conventions to discuss policy—a call that has led many observers to see him bidding for political leadership of all South Africa's 15-16 million blacks and not simply of the 4 million Zulu people.

National black political organizations, have been banned in South Africa ever since the disturbances at Sharpeville in 1960.

Of the two main political leaders at that time the Pan-Africanist Congress' Robert Sobukwe lived under house arrest in Kimberley after nine years in jail, and the African National Congress' Nelson Mandela is serving a life sentence on Robben Island off Cape Town.

Sharpeville was a turning point in the race policy of South Africa. Then Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd used it as a cue for a firmer application than ever of separation of the races. Part of his overall plan was separate black homelands—the first of which, the Transkei, is due for independence later this year—and separate black colleges.

But ironically, the separate homelands and even more the separate black colleges have become breeding grounds for a pent-up

black consciousness and pent-up black political aspirations—now beginning to be released as events in Mozambique, Angola, and Rhodesia develop into a handwriting on the wall.

Simultaneously, the South African Defense Force has opened recruitment to blacks—even advertised for black recruits. But far from providing an outlet for black aspirations that might lessen pressure for change, this could prove just the opposite—a tool to sharpen aspirations further and perhaps force change.

Mr Vorster, who came to the prime ministership 10 years ago with a reputation as a hard-liner, has proven more flexible than many had expected—particularly in foreign policy. His aim has been to break down the wall of isolation which black Africa to the north had erected against white-minority-run South Africa.

To this end, he has withdrawn all South African troops from Angola and has strongly expressed his desire to see a final effort toward black majority rule in white-run Rhodesia.

At home, many of his critics accuse him of making only those concessions deemed necessary to preserve as long as possible the basic status quo of white privilege.

Yet some black Africans think that the process he has started has already gone too far to be stopped and that Mr Vorster has begun to recognise this.

But opposition from white hard-liners to further concessions to blacks makes it virtually impossible for Mr. Vorster openly to lead the way to more radical and sweeping change.

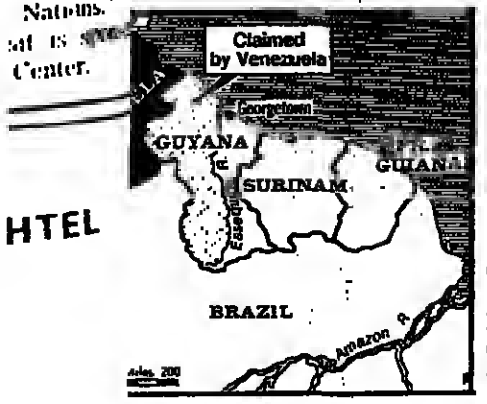


CYPRUS DEMONSTRATIONS. — These two pictures show scenes at the American embassy in Nicosia Tuesday when a crowd of Greek Cypriots gathered to demonstrate against the recent agreement on military bases and aid between the United States and Turkey. Above photo shows one man who made it over the gate and into the embassy grounds, where the American flag was torn down and burned. Bottom photo shows part of the crowd as it was hit with police tear gas fire. (AP wirephotos).

Guyana denies it helped Cubans get to Angola

GEORGETOWN (CSM). — Guyana's vehement denial that Cuban troops are now or ever have been stationed on Guyanese soil, following questions about the origin of the reports.

There are, however, no ready answers. The reports first began circulating in Brazil and Venezuela, and then cropped up in news interests in the United States and other countries.



me Guyanese commentators convinced the reports are part of an anti-Guyana campaign in Brazil and Venezuela. They express concern that the campaign could lead to ugly border incidents and note that Venezuela as well over half of Guyana's territory.

yanese officials, meanwhile, are incensed over the whiff of a Cuban military presence. Foreign Minister Fred Patterson used extremely sharp diplomatic language to deny that Cuban troops were in Guyana.

will state categorically and emphatically that there are no Cuban troops in Guyana and have never been such troops," Patterson declared, adding:

The repetition of the reports is one to the conclusion that lying is deliberate, wicked, malicious."

he Guyanese anger extends to the United States—with commentators wondering about Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's role in the affair. He was quoted in Guyana as saying that Washington has no evidence Cuban troops are in Guyana. U.S. is checking it out.

He knows there is no truth in charges," a Guyanese spokesman said.

U.K. public expenditure - the point of no return?

LONDON, ENGLAND — (CMS) The British government has become one of the first in the world to tackle the problem of rising public spending on a long-term basis. Its efforts, unfortunately, seem to show that maybe the problem cannot be solved.

The row over the spending reductions announced by the government, in almost the last act of Harold Wilson as Prime Minister led to the government's first defeat on a major issue in the House of Commons.

But the left wing's fury over the spending cuts was synthetic—in most welfare state cases spending is set to go on rising.

What's more, on the past record even the scheduled non-cuts are unlikely to take place. The government plans that in the fiscal year just ending, spending will rise by 3.7 percent (that isn't the actual rise, of course, but the increase after allowing for inflation).

In similar 'real' terms spending will fall to a growth rate of 2.4 percent in the coming year, followed the year after by a tiny decline, and then two years of small rises.

To connoisseurs of the British economy, the pattern is instantly recognisable: a hump-back. Whenever the government starts to cut spending, the first year (the one already almost over) shows the highest increase.

The next year weighs in with another heavy rise — and the promised reduction falls entirely.



Retired British Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

on the later years. The only trouble is that the humpback appears every single year: the tomorrow of reduced or static spending never comes.

In November, 1971, the government forecast public expenditure for the 1974-75 fiscal year at 37,014 billion pounds (\$70,327 billion). A year later the estimate was up to 38,333 billion pounds.

After another 12 months had passed, the forecasters were talking about 39,830 billion. By January, 1975, with only a few months to go in the year in question, the estimate was 42,722 billion pounds. The actual income was 43,265 billion — up 17 percent on the original 1971 forecast.

This is not the only reason for looking askance at the calculations of the Treasury civil servants and their ministers. The whole point of the cuts exercise was to arrest the advance of public spending as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Labour had been sold on the notion that the mountainous rise of public spending to around 60 percent of the national output was hindering the growth of the productive economy, threatening the country with intolerable tax rates, and undermining democracy.

Taking the years 1974-79, the Treasury projected a mere 1 percent annual growth in the public sector. Whether the economy grew by 2.4 percent annually (the lowest estimate) or 3.8 percent (the highest), the public slice of the cake would thus dwindle.

Alas, when economists came to examine the calculations in the cold light of day, the Treasury figures fell apart. It turned out that it was anticipating an unprecedented boom in production, net exports, and investment, with no evidence whatsoever that the boom could actually be achieved.

After allowing for the fact that GDP fell in 1975, the Treasury, it was worked out, was forecasting a 4 1/2 percent annual growth rate, an 11 percent yearly rise in exports, a much slower than normal rise in imports, and an equally abnormal investment performance.

"Totally unrealistic — optimistic in the extreme... untenable," to quote the views of one highly respected forecasting group.

The suspicion is thus that the books have been cooked: that

public spending, even if it stays on plan (which is highly unlikely on the past record) will not fall significantly as a proportion of the economy: and that the British look doomed to go on trying to take too much public expenditure and private consumption out of their slow-growing national product.

This grave angle to the cuts was missed at first, not only because the Treasury's figuring had to be ferreted out (it never publishes its economic forecasts as a matter of principle), but also because critical eyes were directed at the end result of this

Japan secures \$500 million Algerian gas plant contract

TOKYO, April 7 (AFP). — Nippon Gasoline, a plant engineering firm, and C. Itoh and Co., a major trading firm, have reached agreement with the Algerian government to build a gas plant worth 150,000 million yen (\$500 million).

This was announced by C. Itoh and Co., which added that Yoshi Suzuki, President of Nippon Gasoline, would visit Algiers in a few days to sign the contract.

The plant for the natural gas development project in Alverga is one of the biggest deals Japan has concluded, on a par with the 170,000 million yen (\$566 million) fertilizer plant deal that Mitsubishi Heavy Industries clinched with Iraq last year.

Algeria, with which Japan so far has had relatively little trade, is now engaged in industrial development and this offers opportunities for expansion of Japan's export markets.

The Algerian side has asked for a buyer's credit of \$333 million from the Japan Export-Import Bank, and for the first time the bank has consented to advance such a huge credit all at once.

The natural gas development project is part of the new four-year programme, under which liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and condensate, used as road construction material, are to be extracted from natural gas to be mined from the Hassi R'mel area in the Sahara Desert.

The gas, after recycling, is returned to the earth by means of a recycling plant. Already from the two wells bored in Hassi R'mel 20,000 million cubic metres of natural gas in obtained from each yearly. The LPG produced

5.6% growth rate seen for Japan

TOKYO, Apr. 7 (AFP) — Japan's economy will attain an annual growth rate of 5.6 per cent for fiscal 1976 starting this year, Teichiro Morinaga, Governor of the Bank of Japan, said today.

Mr. Morinaga, speaking at the monthly meeting of the Research Institute of Japan, stressed that a 5.6 per cent growth was necessary to maintain the vitality of Japanese economic activities.

He warned that the pace of the nation's economic recovery was still rather slow, but excessive measures to stimulate business would lead to a new round of inflation.

If business trends were allowed to move at the present pace for the time being, the Japanese economy would gradually recover from the current recession, Mr. Morinaga said.

His speech is interpreted here as giving top priority to policy to keeping wholesale price rises as low as possible in order to lift the nation's economy out of the recession.

He also warned that the wholesale price increase rate should be held below 7 per cent this year to control the rampaging inflation which hit the nation's economy hard in 1973-4.

Gulf Oil to resume Angola production

LUANDA, April 7 (AFP). — Gulf Oil will shortly resume production in Angola's Cabinda enclave, broken off under pressure from the U.S. State Department last December, official sources here disclosed today.

The Gulf Oil Corporation was given the go-ahead by the Angolan People's Republic government to start work "immediately" and to announce a date for the resumption by April 2, following talks here on March 25.

As soon as Gulf resumes production — previously running at 10 million tons a year — negotiations are expected to resume with the Angolan government for a new oil agreement.

over-spending — the terrifying rise in the cost of financing the government's own debt.

Anxious voices have begun to mutter about borrowing to pay interest, which is the classic route to bankruptcy, and it does begin to appear that public expenditure growth in Britain, rather like that in New York, has reached 'the point of no return.'

The only escape would be through faster economic growth. But if the government is right, and an over-large public sector is preventing faster expansion, the critics are wondering just where Britain goes from here.

Triangular aid effort is studied for Africa states

PARIS, April 7 (AFP). — Europeans, Arabs and Japanese are meeting here this week to hammer out a triangular system of assistance to developing African countries designed to make the most effective use of available cash, technical knowhow and personnel.

The French delegate, former Gaullist minister Michel Habib-Delonde, emphasised at yesterday's opening session that France was a leader in the field of triangular cooperation thanks to its knowledge of Africa and good relations with Arab states. But, he said, France's role should not be dissociated from that of Europe generally.

Professor Katsu Yanaihara from Japan's Keio University said that because his country had no previous experience in Africa, it needed European cooperation for its industrial and agricultural projects there.

Prof. Yanaihara said two Japanese industrial firms were now involved in supplying Nigeria with galvanised corrugated iron sheets needed for roofing. They also supplied other African countries, Zaire in particular, he added.

Prof. Yanaihara said Nigeria had immense potential for trade because of its population and oil resources. He said however that Japanese firms working in Nigeria had no local marketing experience and had been obliged to use the sales distribution network of a French firm and a British-registered Greek company, Patterson and Zoomis.

Similarly in agriculture, Japan had a long experience in rice growing but none in tropical crops. Also irrigation and fertilizer uses were new techniques in Africa.

Cooperation between Japan and European countries in agriculture was now yielding "good results" the professor said, adding that

such a scheme was now operating with Nigeria's Ibo tribes.

Referring to Arab countries, Prof. Yanaihara emphasised that developing countries with no oil resources — the Fourth World — had been harder hit than all others by the increase in oil prices. He said the gap between oil producing states and the Fourth World would continue to widen unless a substantial part of oil revenues was recycled back to the non-producers. This could be done either through bilateral channels or indirectly through the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, he said.

Imports take bigger share of U.K. car market

LONDON, April 7 (AFP). — Imported cars accounted for 34.4 per cent of total sales in Britain last month, official statistics published today showed.

In March 1975, the figure was only 32.3 per cent.

Total registrations rose by 7.6 per cent to 119,919 compared with march 1975, the Association of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said.

Total sales in the first quarter of this year amounted to 358,206, up slightly more than one per cent on the corresponding period of 1975.

Ford (United Kingdom) led the manufacturers in this country with 32,250 vehicles sold. British Leyland fell back to second place because of strikes which cut output. It took 25.7 per cent of the home market with 30,869 registrations.

Vauxhall sales totalled 13,171, including 10,160 models made in Britain (8.5 per cent of the market) and 3,011 Cavalier cars made in Belgium (2.5 per cent). Chrysler took 6.5 per cent of sales with 7,780 cars, 2,791 of which were manufactured in France.

European cycle manufacturers form committee

MODENA, Italy, April 7 (AFP). — European motor-cycle manufacturers have decided to form a co-ordination committee to fight Japanese competition, it was learned here today.

The move was decided at the second meeting here in a fortnight of leading manufacturers, at the suggestion of Italian-Argentinian industrialist Alessandro de Tomaso, chairman of Moto Guzzi and Benelli.

Other firms represented at the meeting were BSA, Norton, Triumph (Britain), BMW and Zundapp (West Germany), Bultaco, Ossa, Montesa and Derby (Spain) and Motobecane (France). The representatives also decided to draw the attention of their respective governments to the situation in the European motor-cycle industry.

A communique issued after the meeting said that the European manufacturers were "studying a programme to renew structures and means of production and concentration of organisations to ensure manufacture on a world scale."



PLAYMATES. — Opposition Leader Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, takes time out to play with four-year old Lisa Docker, a member of St. Georges Playgroup, during the leaders visit recently to Coventry.

British Tories woo the trade unions

LONDON, ENGLAND (CMS). — The latest stage in Margaret Thatcher's rebuilding of the Tory Party is her love-call to the trade union movement. Or, perhaps it would be better to describe it as a call of non-aggression.

Not only has she set her chief spokesman on employment, Jam-

es Prior, to announce that a Conservative government would not repeal the socialist labor legislation: she herself has proclaimed it is "an absurd myth" that the Tories are hostile to the unions.

More than this, even, two groups of Conservative MPs have been formed to sponsor Tory "penetration" of the unions, encouraging some of the 30 per cent of union members who vote Tory at general elections to stand for office in their workshop and factory branches. And Mrs. Thatcher has held a series of secret consultations with prominent union leaders.

Publicly, Labor leaders have rejected and mocked the Tory advances. The general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, Alan Sapper, commented that the class basis of the Conservative Party made it impossible for it to have anything in common with the unions.

Right-wing Tories have been no better pleased. Mr. Prior had assured a meeting of the Conservative Trade Unionist organization that when the Tories were restored to power they wanted a period of calm. They were not contemplating a repeal of Labor's pro-union legislation, line by line, objectionable though some of it was. Privately it was understood that the plan was to do no more than provide for secret postal voting for union jobs, in order to encourage moderate candidates to stand.

Right-wing Tories have complained that Mr. Prior apparently was accepting the socialist insistence on closed-shop unionism, without exceptions for conscientious objectors, and that he would do nothing to limit intimidation by pickets. It was a sell-out, they said, to a union vote that was unlikely to go Tory anyway.

There are plenty of reasons why the unions should scorn the Thatcher enticements. It was Edward Heath's 1971 Industrial Relations Act that convinced them the era of look-alike Labor and Tory government finally was over.

The Labor Party, after all, is not merely favourable to the unions—it is created and paid for by the unions. And nowadays many of them are left-wing unions.

If they are discontented over Denis Healey's wage restraint and spending cuts, they certainly bite them.

So by making friendly noises to the unions, it is the general public that Mrs. Thatcher is really trying to impress. The gesture also will serve to widen the gap between herself and her official "thinker," Sir Keith Joseph, who also tends to frighten the moderates.

Sir Keith was compared recently to a mad scientist working on a death-ray — an embarrassing friend for a lady who is trying to make friends and influence people.

When it comes to winning the next election (certainly not this year), Mrs. Thatcher must hope that reaction against over-big government and over-high taxes, and what is coming to be called "the Solzhenitsyn factor" (the reaction against fellow-travelling leftism) will do the trick for her. Saying nice things about unions is like kissing babies: you don't expect votes from them, but you want people to know you don't bite them.

Peking eyes Japanese computers

TOKYO, April 4 (AFP). — A Chinese computer mission will visit Japan in June to study Japanese computer technology, industry sources said today.

Chinese engineers will confer with top executives of major Japanese computer makers and visit their plants. The Chinese will visit Japan at the invitation of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade (Kokubosoku).

It is hoped that Japanese computers can be exported to China in the future since Peking will need more such machines for development projects.

At present, Japan cannot ship computers to Peking because Co-ordinating Committee for Export Control rules prohibit exports of such high precision machinery to the Communist bloc.

The sources say sales of Japanese computers to China may become possible in the near future because International Business Machines Corp. (IBM) and Univac had sold much machines to the Soviet Union.

U.S. favours private sea mining of metal-rich se

WASHINGTON, Apr. 7 (AFP) — After vociferously criticising Andean countries that extended their fishing waters 200 miles from the coast, the U.S. Congress has accorded itself the same protection against trawler fleets of Japan, the Soviet Union and other countries.

But the government has also come out in favour of letting U.S. private mining interests exploit the seabed, no matter what distance from U.S. coasts.

Interior Secretary Thomas Kleppe said his department will back efforts of U.S. corporations to recover metal-rich "nodules" from the depths.

That interested the Department of the Interior as much as the coal mines of the Appalachian mountains or the copper in

northwest, he said in the University of Southern California. Mr. Kleppe noted that the U.S. Congress has accorded itself the same protection against trawler fleets of Japan, the Soviet Union and other countries.

But he did not attempt his department, which domestic mining, developing countries and the exploitation of pths could be controlled international authority.

The bill extending waters from 12 miles approved by a big majority in the Senate and House of Representatives on March 30 and sent to President Ford is sure to pass.

Foreign flotillas were able to fish inside the limit, but only after mission from the U.S. The idea is to conserve species including halibut.

Mr. Kleppe estimates billion tons of nodules bottom of the Pacific. They contain metals manganese, cobalt, nickel.

The United States produces 16,500 tons of nodules less than 10 national consumption.

The United States is highest producer of 1,500,000 tons last year. It has to import 400,000 tons.

The government is about growing dependence on other countries for raw materials. Mr. Kleppe said the rationing Tennessee and Copper and Canada's Nickel have found deposits that could profitably. These corporations solved most of its problems in raising the price.

The late Howard Hughes first thought to have by the bug of seafloor too. He launched an expedition with high equipment — the Glomar.


It steamed to the offshore from Hawaii. But it was disclosed the Glomar really belonged to Central Intelligence Agency for whom it succeeded in getting part of a Soviet submarine. Mr. Hughes let his name be used.

The government is going to rent the Glomar for undersea mining with no corporation in the shown an interest in it, for it costs \$30,000 a day.


Filler: The sheep is the largest life-time lived to be LaVoy Ts Feb., 1896) of Ephra U.S.A., who sheared 51 in 60 years.



AEROFLOT
Soviet airlines



AMIN KAWAR
TRAVEL & TOURS



Offer 14 organized 15-day tours to the Soviet Union

10 tours include stays in Moscow, Leningrad & Kiev. Departure & return dates:

(1) 7/6/76 to 21/6/76	(4) 28/6/76 to 12/7/76	(8) 28/7/76 to 9/8/76
(2) 14/6/76 to 28/6/76	(5) 5/7/76 to 19/7/76	(9) 2/8/76 to 16/8/76
(3) 21/6/76 to 5/7/76	(6) 12/7/76 to 26/7/76	(10) 9/8/76 to 23/8/76
(7) 19/7/76 to 2/8/76		

Additional 4 tours to Moscow, Leningrad & Yerevan. Departure & return dates:

(11) 17/8/76 to 31/8/76	(12) 21/6/76 to 5/7/76	(14) 2/8/76 to 16/8/76
	(13) 12/7/76 to 26/7/76	

Full price of JD195 per person for all tours includes 1st class lodgings with double beds, 3 meals daily, visits to historic sites; Attendance of two theatre performances on the Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev tour only; All transport both to and from Amman as well as domestic flights on the most modern jets.

For reservations and add. information call:
AMIN KAWAR & SONS TRAVEL & TOURS 23224-0 37195

Note: Last date for res.-21 days before departure.

هنا من النص

Rumours circulate that Brezhnev is unwell

MOSCOW, Apr. 7 (AFP) — A fresh wave of rumours about the health of Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev have begun to circulate here following his cancellation of all public engagements during the last month.

Western diplomatic sources say that Mr. Brezhnev, who will be 70 years old in December is not in Moscow, but resting in Crimea.

Mr. Brezhnev was to have met Swedish Premier Olof Palme, during his current official visit to the Soviet Union, but the meeting was called off at the last minute, the sources said.

Mr. Brezhnev reportedly told Mr. Palme that he was willing to hold the meeting but was "unavailable."

Other sources say that Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of the Fiat Motor Corporation and President of

the Confederation of Italian Industry, called off a business trip set for April 12 because he could not see Mr. Brezhnev.

Mr. Agnelli was to have renewed the joint Soviet-Italian contract for the construction in the Soviet Union of the Soviet Fiat, Jiguli, and sign a contract, with American financial backing, for the manufacture of public works' equipment.

Tass news agency reported that Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Mr. Olof Palme today signed a new five-year trade agreement.

Tass said the two sides also signed an agreement providing for scientific and technical cooperation between experts of the two countries in the field of shipbuilding.

Meanwhile, it was learned in Prague today that the Soviet Communist Party chief is unlikely to attend the 15th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party which opens on Monday.

No official list of the members of delegations from fraternal Communist parties has been given so far, but an informed Czechoslovak source commented today that Mr. Brezhnev has "the right to take some rest and a holiday" after the recent Soviet Communist Party Congress.

It therefore seems unlikely Mr. Brezhnev will be coming to Prague.

Despite the close links between the Soviet and Bulgarian communist parties, Mr. Brezhnev did not attend the Bulgarian party's 11th Congress last week.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar :	330.0	332.0
U.K. sterling :	617.0	627.0
French franc :	70.9	71.2
Swiss franc :	130.4	130.8
German mark :	130.3	130.7
Iraqi dinar :	918.0	925.0
Saudi Riyal :	93.1	93.5
Syrian pound :	83.3	83.6
Egyptian pound :	450.0	460.0
Lebanese pound :	129.8	131.4
U.A.E. dirham :	83.1	83.5

Sadat meets with Italian businessmen

ROME, Apr. 7 (R) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today met some of Italy's leading industrialists as part of his campaign to attract European technology to Egypt.

No details were immediately available about his talks. Mr. Sadat told Italian government leaders yesterday that he wished to set up a "triangular" system of development projects using Arab capital, Italian technology and Egyptian manpower.

Among the industrialists who met the Egyptian President today were Signor Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of the giant Fiat car concern which also manufactures military vehicles and aircraft.

Mr. Sadat also had a brief meeting with Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Chatti, who was passing through the Italian capital today.

Tomorrow the Egyptian leader is scheduled to hold a press conference before driving to the Vatican for an audience with Pope Paul.

President Sadat leaves Rome tomorrow afternoon for Vienna.

U.S. seeks PLO 242 acceptance

[Continued from page 1] st night after demonstrating residents clashed with Israeli occupation forces, it was announced today.

Today's newspapers said the camp was now under curfew as a result of the incidents, in which demonstrators were said to have thrown rocks and flaming torches at the Israeli troops.

Israeli forces also arrested three villagers from Majd Al Kurum in northern Galilee for "incitement" at the recently-settled Jewish town of Garmieli nearby, where many Arab workers are employed.

Lebanese settlement uncertain

[Continued from page 1] returned from a visit to Rome.

The Palestine news agency Wafa reported today that Palestinian troops who found 27 bags of jewels stolen from a Beirut bank in the recent fighting have returned them to their owner.

The agency said the Palestinian Liberation Army handed the jewels over to Abdel Rahim Mohamed Sibai in the presence of an official of the Mistr-Lihan Bank yesterday.

The British Bank of the Middle East and the Banco di Roma were among another dozen banks looted before the ceasefire last week.

Teng dismissed

[Continued from page 1] not armed with their usual nightsticks. They formed up along the Changan Avenue and heside the square as if they were waiting for a top leader to go by.

Several hands playing big drums and cymbals could be heard late into the night in a perfectly calm capital where the central Changan (eternal peace) Avenue was patrolled ceaselessly by truckloads of militia men and women waving red flags and also hanging on drums and cymbals.

A few soldiers with bayonets on their rifles took up positions near the main entry to the Forbidden City. However, no particular security measures appeared to have been taken in other parts of the capital to step up the guard on public monuments.

A few hundred yards from the huge square, the principal entry to Chairman Mao's residence was guarded as usual by two sentries.

About half an hour after forming up on Tien An Men square, the militia members yef, apparently for where they had come from. Tents and temporary lodging facilities were put up in the parks bordering on the Imperial Palace.

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices took a sharp drop Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange where late profit taking drove the market into a sudden decline during the last two hours. The industrial average lost more than 15 points and came back under the 1,000 mark. Trading was moderate. Investors apparently became increasingly edgy and frustrated about the market's failure to make much progress past that mark and decided to take their profits. Declines outnumbered advances by a broad 1,195 to 337 margin with 345 issues unchanged at the close. Most groups of shares closed on a lower tone. Heavy losers included basic industry issues such as paper, chemical, steel, oil and automobile stocks.

At the close the industrial average shows at 986.23, a loss of 15.42 points; Transp. at 207.97, a loss of 2.67; utilities at 86.98, a loss of 0.16. 20,190,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,460,000 during the last hour.



POSE FOR A PICTURE. — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Italian President Giovanni Leone with their wives gesture for cameramen prior to official dinner Wednesday night in Rome.

Ransom rejected for Philippine plane hijackers

MANILA, April 7 (R). — President Ferdinand Marcos refused to allow a \$300,000 ransom to be paid today to three armed men holding 75 passengers and crew hostage aboard a hijacked Philippine Airlines plane here.

The hijackers have threatened to kill the passengers if the ransom is not paid and several prisoners are freed from detention and brought to the BAC-111 airliner at Manila International Airport.

The president said he was leaving negotiations to military authorities and added he hoped they would not have to use force.

General Castaneda a Philippine Air Force advisor told newsmen he hoped the hijackers would surrender because he had no intention of granting their demands.

The hijackers ordered the pilot to return to Manila where it landed. Twelve women, two of them stewardesses and one baby were reported among the hostages.



MANILA DRAMA. — Airline officials talk to the three hijackers of the Philippine Airlines plane at Manila International Airport Wednesday. (AP wirephoto).

Israeli settlements

[Continued from page 1] died of a heart attack.

Mr. Dahdoul's family requested an autopsy which was performed by an Israeli forensic medicine expert. The autopsy revealed internal abdominal haemorrhaging, multiple fractures of the limbs, lung lesions and a fractured skull. The results of the autopsy were published by Mr. Dahdoul's family in the West Bank Arab daily Al Fajr.

Besides the actions of Israeli paratroopers and military forces, Dr. Natsheh said that on March 17, 1975, inhabitants of the Israeli settlement of Kiryat Arba' had descended in force on the nearby town of Hebron; there they burned down the Hisbeh vegetable market situated on the site of the pre-1948 Jewish quarter in the town, shot Arab demonstrators (not fatally) and forced Arabs at gunpoint to remove stones and other barricades from the streets. Dr. Natsheh personally treated some of the wounded. In addition, settlers from Kiryat Arba' kidnapped a number of Arabs from Hebron, took them to the Jewish settlement, stripped them of their clothes and let loose dogs on them. Three Hebronites abused in this way were brought to Dr. Natsheh for treatment.

Labour-government talk Italy start in atmosphere of near chaos

ROME, Apr. 7 (AFP) — Government and trade unions were holding talks today on wages, investment and other major problems, but there was no guarantee that tension would ease.

Union chiefs are rejecting any idea of a pay freeze except for higher wages, or a revamping of the sliding scale system. In a general document suggesting ways of tackling on overall economic crisis, they reveal a hardening of attitude, in the view of most observers.

While the government wants to keep the talks to strictly financial matters, the union seek to give the discussions a political colour.

The basic aim of the unions is to defend the purchasing power of the immense majority of working people. They are also calling for an effective campaign to beat tax evasion, said to cost the state 8,000 million lire (\$10 million) every year.

The workers' leaders say that the government's recent fiscal moves are indiscriminate.

They propose a drop in the bank rate which has been raised from eight to 12 per cent, and an "adapting" of credit to suit specific

rage investment, particularly small businesses.

But apart from this, demanding an expansion, roach, with investment strongly. The economy needs a boost in the southern areas. Aid for agriculture is needed.

In general terms, the union consider that the entire policy of the government is changing. One trade union suggests that "monetary" is needed, otherwise the country's productive resources will lapse.

Cosmetic economic lines are seen as being political and social.

On the political front, the union wants either a referendum or an "emergency" or early elections. The former suggestion is primarily as a move to a compromise between the Communists and the

sts. Early elections are seen as increasingly probable, on hand.

The tricky question on was yesterday handed a commission, and the losing ground. An early would no doubt make even more improbable.

Italy today seemed to be on a state of crisis, a global crisis that was described as the World War Two.

The Communists would certainly be the main rivals in an early election, ther they are prepared hold of the reins of power in circumstances is matter.

In the latest government the Senate today passed a bill forbidding Italian citizens possessing U.S. dollars for foreign currency.

The bill, aimed at flight of capital out of the country for heavy penalties for foreign currency as for persons found to have exported Italian money.

Under the bill, which came before the lower house, found in possession of foreign currency will face a fine from one-third to the amount of currency held.

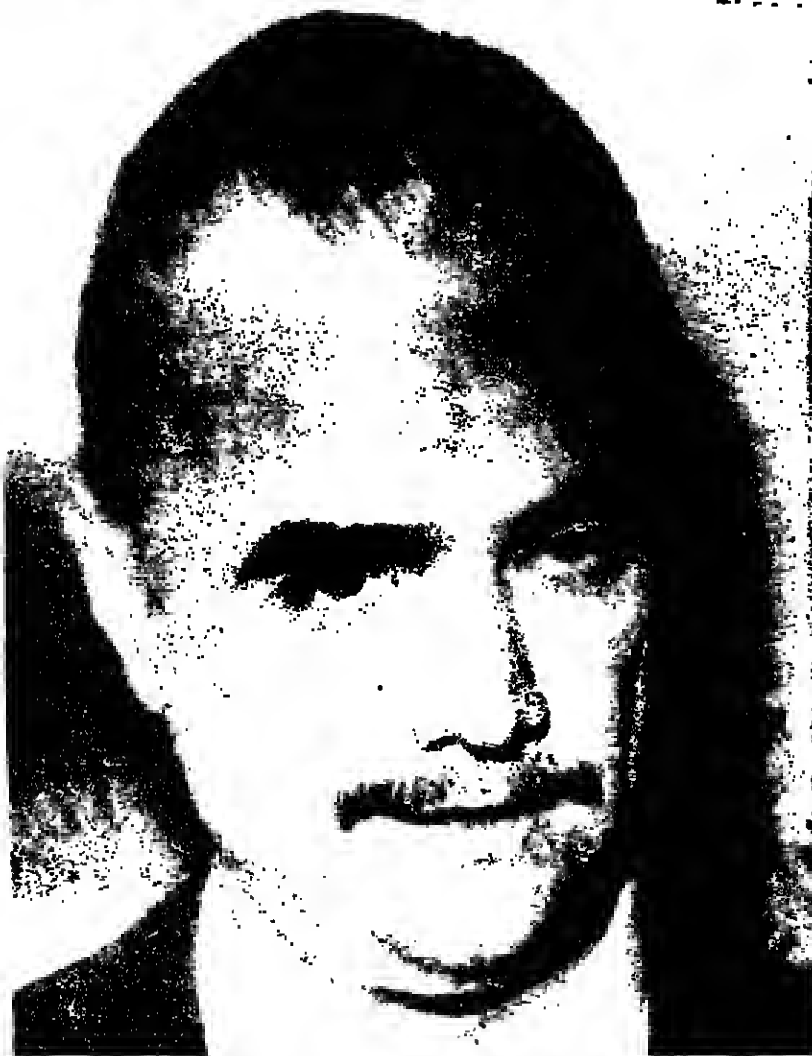
Spanish police continue hunt for guerrillas

MADRID, Apr. 7 (R) — Spanish police today hunted the last six of 29 urban guerrillas who escaped from the security prison near Madrid two days ago.

The prisoners were recaptured after gunfights in the Northern Basque Province of Navarre, only a few miles from the French border. One was killed and two were wounded.

Police sources said the convicts, who escaped through the prison sewers in Segovia, had apparently lost their way in wooded hills straddling the border in fog and rain after being driven 320 kms in a van.

The sources said the breakout seemed to have been precipitated by the imminent transfer of many of the prisoners to another jail. They fled wearing only their prison clothes. Yet cold and hungry, some surrendered to the police without a fight.



DEAD AT 70. — This is a 1953 photo of multi-millionaire recluse Howard Hughes, who died at the age of 70 Monday while on a flying trip to Houston for medical treatment.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The stock exchange gave a mixed reception Wednesday to Tuesday's budget, with early gains turned into falls by profit-taking. However, gilt-edged stocks turned firmer, helped by the recovery in sterling on the foreign exchanges.

Among leading industrials, Imperial Chemicals touched a new peak with a five-penny gain before reacting, but electricals moved firmer, lead by Hoover.

Insurances had widespread gains after the higher profits from Sun Alliance and Guardian Royal, while properties featured on rumours of more take-over bids.

In contrast, breweries and distilleries eased on the prospect of higher budget taxes. Oils were dull, with British Petroleum easing back.

The Financial Times industrial shares index was down 4.1 at 407.7.

Gold edged higher, but were below their best; platinum moved up as did Pancontinental (in Australians) but diamonds showed little change. Guthrie gained ground in an otherwise quiet plantations group.

Banks had early gains reduced, but Hong Kong Shanghai held steady.

On the Japanese list, Canon Camera and Honda recovered a part of their recent losses.

Fly the Royal Jet

Alia makes it a small world

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west... with our good service we make our customers happy... they never say goodbye, we always see them again.